ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Prof. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres., Brooklyn College
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N. Y. U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY
JUN 4 1952
WOMAN'S AVENUE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

Vol. XII, No. 604 Published weekly Thursday, May 29, 1952

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *West German peace contract, EDC pact signed.*
French Red leader Duclos arrested for anti-Ridgway riot.
Both houses of U.S. Congress voted for foreign aid cuts.
De Gasperi bloc lost ground in Italian elections.
Korean truce talks still deadlocked after recess; 2 U.S. generals demoted for Koje kidnapping fiasco.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman vetoed offshore oil bill.*
Govt. returned seized railroads to owners.
Supreme Court upset N.Y. ban on film The Miracle, *upheld broadcasts in buses & streetcars.*
Texas GOP convention split by Taft-Eisenhower dispute.

GERMANY & WESTERN DEFENSE

Peace Contract, EDC Pact Signed. 2 major steps in solidifying the alliance for West European defense were taken when West Germany and the U.S., Britain & France signed a "peace contract" May 26, then the Germans & 5 other West European states signed an agreement May 27 to create the European Defense Community with a joint European Army.

Neither pact took effect immediately. They were subject to ratification by the Parliaments of member countries.

Both steps were taken despite another warning against them by Russia May 25. The Reds retaliated by threatening a new Berlin blockade, rioting in Berlin & Paris.

Contract Terms. The West German peace contract signed in Bonn May 26 consisted of conventions on virtual freedom for West Germany, war & occupation claims on Germany, Allied military rights in West Germany and the German contribution to the cost of Western defense. It was to have the effect of a war settlement between West Germany and the U.S., Britain & France pending an eventual peace treaty between the Germans & all their World War II enemies. The status of West Berlin, which the Allies promised to protect, and several other questions were covered by letters between Allied & German officials.

The so-called "contractual arrangements" were perfected in a conference in Bonn May 23-25 by U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman & West German Chancellor-Forgn. Min. Konrad Adenauer. They signed for their respective countries in a ceremony in the Bonn Bundesrat chamber (upper house of Parliament) May 26.

France threatened May 24 to withdraw from both the peace contract & EDC agreements unless given an American guarantee that a rearmed West Germany would not be permitted to quit the European Army and become an aggressive menace. The U.S. & Britain got around this last-minute obstacle without offending the Germans by agreeing to issue a statement May 27 that they would not tolerate any threat to EDC unity. [See p. 166E]

Provisions of the peace contract signed May 26 subject to Parliamentary ratification:

West German Freedom—A "Convention on Relations Between the Three Powers [U.S., Britain, France] and the Federal Republic [West Germany]" will free West Germany from Allied controls except for certain Allied privileges in matters of defense. It will (1) repeal the Allied Occupation Statute, (2) abolish the Allied High & State Commissioners, (3) channel U.S., British & French relations with West Germany through ambassadors dealing with the Bonn Foreign Ministry, (4) end the occupation status of Allied armed forces in West Germany. The Allies will have the right to maintain military forces in West Germany, do whatever is necessary to repel external or internal threats to security of West Germany & West Berlin, declare a state of emergency in a security crisis. They will consult with West Germans insofar as possible on such steps but the Germans will have no veto over Allied defensive actions. Foreign troops other than U.S., French & British may be brought into West Germany only in military emergencies without German consent. West Germany will have full control of all its internal & foreign affairs except those affected by the Allied prerogatives on security, will regain "equality" with other nations of the Western alliance. German-Big 3 disputes, except those involving the Allies' special rights, will be settled by a new 9-member Arbitration Court (3 West Germans; one member each from U.S., Britain, France; 3 "neutrals" from other countries picked by unanimous agreement of the peace contract parties). The peace contract may be altered or discarded "in event of the unification of Germany or the creation of a European federation" or "upon the occurrence of any other event which all of the signatory states recognize to be of a similarly fundamental character." Thus the peace contract can give way to an East-West agreement on Germany. It was agreed that a final peace should be "freely negotiated between Germany & her former enemies"; "boundaries of Germany must await such a settlement"; Germany should be unified under "a liberal-democratic constitution, like that of the Fed. Republic" and integrated within the European community; the peace contract could be extended to unified Germany if it would assume "obligations of the Fed. Republic" to the U.S., Britain & France.

West Berlin was not covered by the peace contract but West Germany promised to give it economic aid and let West Berlin share in West German foreign agreements when possible.

Occupation Laws & War Claims—A "Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising Out of the War and the Occupation" calls for Germany to keep numerous Allied occupation laws, complete decentralization of industries & banks, compensate Nazi victims, uphold foreign agreements made by the Allies for Germany, aid refugees, settle foreign debts, respect foreign property rights. Germany will regain control of civil aviation, have limited rights to negotiate for German assets abroad. Allied occupation courts will disband. A new Allied-German review board will consider freeing war criminals still jailed.

Allied Forces—Their status in Germany is covered by a "Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and their Members in the Federal Republic" [see H-J above]. Allied troops must obey German civil law but will use special currency. The Allies may employ Germans as noncombatants.

Defense Costs—A "Finance Convention" provides that West Germany will spend 850 million marks ($200 million) a month on defense from effective date of the peace contract to June 30, 1953. 551 million marks a month will go to support of Allied forces the first 6 months, 319 million marks a month the next 3 months (share for remaining months to be negotiated later). Balance will be used to create West German armed forces.

GERMAN ARMS MANUFACTURE. West Germany will make tanks, artillery & light arms and will produce explosives, propellants & short-range guided missiles in a district west of the Rhine, an agreement in connection with the European Defense Community pact disclosed May 27. It will be barred from making atomic, germ or chemical weapons, military planes or magnetic mines. It may conduct atomic research & experiment with civilian use of atomic energy but may not produce more than 500 grams of fissionable material a year. Germans in the European Army will have equal footing with other EDC nationalities in using atomic weapons & guided missiles furnished to the EDC from the U.S. & other non-German sources. [See p. 53E; Vol. XI, 395J, 156H]

The peace contract was to take effect when it & the European Defense Community treaty were ratified by member countries. The Allies agreed to negotiate on putting some peace contract terms into effect ahead of this deadline if there was long delay in ratifying the EDC, which faced strong Parliamentary opposition in France & West Germany. [See pp. 158H, 53H]

Acheson said the peace contract was made necessary by the "unhappy fact" of Germany's division. He welcomed West Germany as "a new partner" with other free nations "in their great effort to establish peace & security in the world." Eden expressed hope for the end of "wars that have tortured 2 generations." Schuman said Franco-German enmity must be buried "to spare mankind new catastrophes." Adenauer called the peace contract & EDC "the first step toward the reunification of Germany in freedom & peace." He said in a broadcast May 28 Germany could not remain neutral and "in this [Western] partnership alone lies our future."

EDC, Companion Pacts. Details of the EDC treaty & 4 companion documents signed in Paris May 27 to establish a 6-nation European Army (43 divisions, 12 of them German, by 1955):

European Army—Will be set up under supra-national control and made available to NATO under a "Treaty Establishing the European Defense Community." Signers: Adenauer for West Germany, Premier-Forgn. Min. Alcide de Gasperi for Italy, Forgn. Mins. Schuman for France, Paul Van Zeeland for Belgium, Dirk U. Stikker for Holland, Joseph Bech for Luxembourg.

3 kinds of EDC national army "groupments": infantry (13,000 men), armored (12,000), mechanized (12,600). 3 or 4 groups, each of different nationality, will form a European Army corps. EDC units will wear a common uniform, will be internationalized at corps level. EDC air units will consist of national half-brigades integrated at tactical command level.

A Bureau of 9 members chosen for competence (not nationality) will administer EDC forces. The Schuman coal-steel pool Assembly (same nations as in EDC) will control the EDC budget, pass on work of the Bureau, consider eventual creation of an elected European Assembly. An EDC Council (only body of "national" representatives) will harmonize Bureau & national policies. Until pro-rated according to national contribution to EDC forces, Council membership will be: 3 each from France, Germany, Italy; 2 each from Belgium, Holland; one Luxembourger. Some Council decisions will be by simple majority; some by a 5-1 vote or unity among states contributing ⅔ of EDC forces; some will require unanimity. A Court of Justice will settle disputes over adherence to the treaty. [See p. 53C-G]

Supporting Agreements—Also signed in Paris May 27: (1) A British-EDC treaty binding each side to help the other resist aggression; (2) a North Atlantic Treaty protocol extending NAT guarantees to the EDC, including West Germany (not a NATO member); (3) a protocol binding EDC to uphold NATO security; (4) an Acheson-Eden-Schuman declaration that the Big 3 would (a) regard a threat to EDC unity as a threat to their own security [see p. 165E] and (b) maintain "necessary & appropriate" defense forces in West Europe. The EDC & companion pacts must be ratified by Parliaments of respective member countries. The EDC pact is for 50 years unless changed because of a major member's withdrawal from NATO or formation of a stronger Federation of Europe. [See pp. 117M-118A]

Red Reaction. The German-Allied pacts were denounced in advance by Russia in notes to the U.S., Britain & France published May 25. Moscow said the peace contract violated the 1945 Potsdam agreement on Germany, meant "resurgence of aggressive Western militarism." Russia proposed a Big 4 conference on Germany with "no more delay." [See p. 150D-H]

East Germany retaliated by reinforcing the guard on its West German frontier May 26 to "prevent infiltration of subversive elements, spies & terrorists," and announcing May 27 it would permit no travel to & from West Berlin & West Germany except by special permit after May 30. Eden flew to West Berlin May 28 to assure the city of Allied support in event of a new Red blockade. The Reds' Free German Youth, meeting in Leipzig, voted May 28 to "delegate our best youth" to the People's Police. East German Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht told the FGY to "learn from the Chinese & Korean peace fighters." Red demonstrators invaded the U.S. sector of Berlin May 29 and clashed with German police (300 rioters arrested). Moscow *Pravda* said May 29 it was time for Germany to "take its destiny into its own hands," resist the West. [See p. 158J]

Paris Riot Against Ridgway. Red riots in Paris May 28 against Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's arrival to succeed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Allied Supreme Commander led to the arrest of Jacques Duclos, Communist leader in the French Natl. Assembly and acting CP Secretary General in the absence of Maurice Thorez [see p. 49L]. French police fought off 5,000 Reds who tried to break into Place de la Republique to hold an anti-Ridgway rally. One demonstrator was shot to death, 37 policemen & many rioters injured, 700 rioters arrested. Duclos, 55, was arrested because a pistol & blackjack were found in his car near a riot scene. He was indicted May 29 on charges of plotting against security of the state. André Stil, *l'Humanité* editor, was arrested May 25 for inciting unlawful demonstrations. Interior Min. Charles Brune said May 29 the Reds planned continuous "action" this summer & fall against NATO but lacked the "capacity" to disrupt France's defense program. [See pp. 151E-F, 49L]

Ridgway, his wife & son, Matthew Jr., 3, flew to Paris from New York May 26-27. French Reds played up Communist germ-war charges against him in Korea, called him "Gen. Plague." He said in Paris May 27 the Korean war had proved that UN countries could join forces for defense and "I see no reason why it cannot be done on any scale." [See pp. 167J, 158J]

Congress Keeps Aid Cuts. The U.S. House voted 245-110 May 23 for a $6,174,600,000 foreign aid authorization as against $7.9 billion asked by Pres. Truman. It cut out $615,300,000 for economic aid to Europe, $111,200,000 for economic & point 4 aid to Asia approved in committee. MSA Dep. Dir. W. John Kenney said May 24 the European cut "struck at the heart of the whole Mutual Security Program." Mr. Truman told a Jewish Natl. Fund dinner meeting in Washington May 26 the House had committed a "foolish & reckless act," unwittingly done "its best to help the Communists." In the Senate an economy group led by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) lost May 27 in an effort to get the foreign aid program reduced to about $6 billion, but the Senate passed a $6,720,860,000 authorization by 64-10 May 28 and sent it to a House-Senate conference committee. [See pp. 158G-H, 159N]

Baruch Says Reds Winning. Bernard M. Baruch told the U.S. Senate Preparedness Subcom. May 28 that the U.S. was losing the arms race to the USSR by "recklessly" stretching out the military build-up to a 1955 or 1956 target date instead of achieving peak strength by mid-1954. "We simply cannot make peace unless we are militarily stronger," he said. "To negotiate safely over Germany, we must be certain that an adequate military force is in being (not on paper)" in West Europe "which is capable of . . . action without delay to forestall any Soviet coup."

Baruch also urged review of the defense program "to determine whether too heavy an emphasis has not been placed on building new facilities and too little on turning out weapons." He derided fears of producing weapons now lest they become "obsolete." "No aggressor was ever stopped by blueprints," he warned. "Were Russia to plunge the world into an all-out war, she would be open to counter-invasion at innumerable points" on the vast Soviet frontier "if the peoples along her frontier could be armed quickly. The stocks of weapons we have on hand could be deployed around the globe so as to pin down and immobilize a sizable portion of Russia's own armed strength."

The Truman Admin.'s failure to invoke adequate economic controls as soon as the Korean fighting started resulted in an inflation which caused "needless" waste of $24 billion of the $100 billion appropriated for post-Korea defense, Baruch said. $19 billion of this waste was borne directly by the military, he declared. "Of course, we cannot rearm to the extent that our security requires," he said, "if we persist in profits as usual, social reforms as usual and politics as usual." He insisted that Congress "adopt a defense budget which fits the risks we face," not cut expenditures "where it will imperil our security." [See pp. 158C-H, 152J]

Italy. Official results May 28 of provincial elections in central & southern Italy May 24-25: 4 center parties led by Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats lost popular strength but remained the biggest of 3 Italian political blocs. Centrists won 40% of the popular vote for a decline in comparison with their 1948 showing in the same areas. Communists & their allies polled 33.4%, a slight gain over 1948. Neo-Fascists & other Rightists gained by polling about 25%. The May 24-25 voting completed nationwide provincial elections begun last year. Nationwide results (1951-52 combined, popular vote):

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1952 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor.

DE GASPERI'S BLOC—Won 49.5% as against 61.9% in 1948. In May 24-25 voting, Christian Dems. polled 29.7% (2,172,603 votes), Rightwing Socialists 3.7%, Republicans 2%, Liberals 4.5%. Major cities won by the Center coalition: Rome, Reggio Calabria, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Sassari, Nuoro, Potenza, Matera, Campobasso.

LEFTISTS—Won 33.3% nationwide as against 31% in 1948. May 24-25 percentages: Communists 19.4% (1,421,331 votes), Leftwing Socialists 10.4%, Leftwing Independents 3.6%. Cities won: Terni, Perugia, Ferrara, Rieti, Aosta.

RIGHTISTS—Won 9.9% nationwide as against 4.2% in 1948; are strongest in southern & central Italy. May 24-25 elections in those areas gave neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement 11.5%, Monarchists 9.8%, Rightwing Independents 2.2%. Rightists won Naples, Bari, Foggia, Salerno, Benevento, Avellino.

The Vatican backed Christian Dems. against both Left & Right. It urged Catholics May 17 to unite against the "grave peril" of communism, and Pope Pius XII permitted publication May 22 of a speech in which he referred to the old Mussolini Fascist regime as having taken "hostile measures" against Catholics. Rodolfo Graziani, once commander-in-chief of Fascist armies, was arrested May 24 for "vindication of Fascism" after he had taken part in funeral rites May 22 for Mussolini's sister [see p. 172C]. A voter in Rome: Ingrid Bergman, who voted as an Italian citizen (wife of film director Roberto Rossellini) for the first time. [See p. 146H; Vol. XI, 168N; X, 360N-P]

The U.S. AFL & CIO labor federations joined May 27 in asking all anti-Red unions in Italy to "enter into a compact of friendship" for the common good of Italian trade unionism. The appeal was directed to the Italian Confed. of Free Labor Unions & the Union of Italian Workers, foes of Italy's Communist-led Gen. Confed. of Labor. [See pp. 9P-10A]

Americans Study Soviet Economy. Columbia U. Econ. Prof. Abram Bergson, chairman of a conference of U.S. specialists on Soviet economy held at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y. May 23-25, reported at the end of the session that Soviet statistics were so distorted that even Soviet economists have been complaining. Among reports at the conference, which was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council's Joint Com. on Slavic Studies:

Warren W. Eason of the Rand Corp.—USSR population of 206-212 million, composed of 54 women to every 46 men, was expected to mount to 229-243 million by 1960.

Asst. Economics Prof. Oleg Hoeffding of Columbia—Contrary to popular belief that the USSR wanted to integrate its economy with that of its satellites, "there is evidence" that the USSR "is bent on avoiding" close involvement with satellite economies.

Prof. Walter Galenson of the U. of California—Productivity of the Soviet worker averaged only 40% of that of the U.S. worker; improvements may therefore result in Soviet output increasing faster than American production.

Prof. Vladimir P. Timoshenko of Stanford—Chances of increasing Soviet agricultural acreage (only ⅛ of Soviet territory was farmed in 1933) were poor; expensive afforestation & irrigation projects were in progress.

Prof. M. Gardner Clark of Cornell & Dr. Nicholas Rodin of Johns Hopkins U.—Key Soviet coal & iron ore resources were being seriously depleted; low-grade ores were therefore being exploited in the Donets and Kuznetsk Basins and at Magnitogorsk.

Overall indication of reports presented at the conference was that the USSR might double its present levels of production & military strength by 1970, according to a *N.Y. Times* analysis May 26. But Gregory Grossman, Harvard researcher, said even this much advancement would leave the USSR at the U.S.' 1950 economic level. [See pp. 146M, 130A]

FDR Backed Aid to Red Navy. Pres. Roosevelt personally encouraged plans by Gibbs & Cox, N.Y. naval architects, to sell blueprints for a 62,000-ton super-battleship to Russia in 1938, according to documents released by the State Dept. May 24 on U.S.-Russian relations during 1933-39. Mr. Roosevelt said, however, that if the vessel was to be built in the U.S., its size would have to be limited to 45,000 tons. But he decided not to help the Soviets at all militarily when the USSR attacked Finland. The more than 1,000 documents also revealed: (1) the Reds tried to wire-tap the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in 1937; (2) William C. Bullitt, first U.S. Amb. to USSR, warned State Secy. Cordell Hull in 1936 that "we should not cherish for a moment the illusion that it is possible to establish really friendly relations with the Soviet Govt. or with any Communist Party or Communist individual"; (3) U.S. recognition of Russia in 1933 was partly conditioned on a "gentleman's agreement" that the USSR would settle $1 billion in U.S. claims against the pre-Red Govt., but Soviet Forgn. Min. Maxim Litvinov scotched every U.S. attempt to make the Reds keep their part of the bargain, and Hull finally concluded that "Litvinov won his victory when he obtained recognition and regards everything else as of minor importance." [See pp. 101G, 4E]

KOREA

Talks Deadlocked, Reds Threaten Attack. Korean armistice negotiations were resumed in Panmunjom May 27 after a 3-day recess obtained by Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., new UN Truce Team chief. The deadlock over repatriation of prisoners remained unbroken and the Reds implied May 27-28 they might renew full-scale warfare to save Red POWs from being "slaughtered" by the UN. [See p. 157C-E, G]

British Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Defense Min. Earl Alexander told Parliament in London May 28 the situation in Korea was "grave" and Alexander would visit Korea soon to get firsthand information. Churchill said the Reds had not displayed a "will for peace" in truce talks. [See p. 141E-F]

The U.S. Senate Armed Services Com. disclosed May 24 & 26 it was told by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway: The UN could end the Korean war by force but new "political" decisions would be necessary to launch such a program; a UN land push to the Manchurian border would cost great casualties. (Ridgway called on Gen. Douglas MacArthur in New York May 26 before flying to Paris to become NATO commander.) [See pp. 166J, 157J]

U.S. Demotes Koje Generals. U.S. Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. announced May 23 that Brig. Gens. Francis T. Dodd & Charles F. Colson had been demoted to colonel's rank—Dodd for letting himself be kidnapped by POWs on Koje Island, Colson for "misleading & embarrassing" concessions to POWs to obtain Dodd's release. Their superior, Brig. Gen. Paul F. Yount of the 8th Army, was reprimanded for not having headed off Colson's concessions to the Reds. [See p. 157H]

More Koje Disorders. U.S. officials said May 26 that 3 escape tunnels leading from Compound 76 on Koje had been discovered and POWs were trying to organize a crude "army" to fight off guards' attempts to regain control of compounds. Other disclosures: (May 24) 4 ROK guards, 3 Reds were killed, 7 guards & 57 Reds injured during a riot in Compound 95 Apr. 10; (May 26) Red POWs murdered 115 anti-Red prisoners since last summer to gain the upper hand in Koje compounds.

Canada protested to the U.S. May 26 because a company of its brigade in Korea had been sent to Koje on guard duty without the Canadian Govt.'s approval. The 8th Army said transfer of the Canadians was approved by Maj. Gen. A. J. H. Cassels of Britain, First Commonwealth Div. commander in Korea.

Aerial dogfight losses May 18-24 totaled 5 U.S. jets, 4 Red MIGs, the U.S. 5th AF disclosed. It was the first week in which the Reds held an edge in air-to-air combat. [See p. 157L] . . . **South Korean Govt.** agreed May 24 to accept $35 million from the U.S. for ROK currency used by American forces since Jan. 1. The ROK also agreed to accept $4 million a month on account for other currency drawn by Americans pending a final settlement. The U.S. said the money would be used for imports to combat inflation in South Korea. [See p. 125M]

Indo-China. Control of the state-owned Viet Nam railway formally was transferred from the French to the Viet Namese Govt. May 26. [See p. 127C] . . . All Viet Namese men between 20 & 28 with grade school educations or higher were made subject to active military duty as 2d lieutenants or subofficers under a Govt. decree May 24. [See p. 78P] . . . Casualties of Viet Minh (rebel) forces in Indo-China for 6 months to May 1 were estimated at 79,000 by the French May 19. French & Viet Namese losses for the same period were given as 16,817. [See p. 127D] . . . Viet Nam Chief of State Bao Dai ratified the Japanese peace treaty May 9. [See p. 142N] . . . Viet Nam's May 20 ban on the sale of the *Saturday Evening Post* was rescinded May 21 after U.S. Min. Donald R. Heath protested. No reason was given for the ban.

UNITED NATIONS

WHO. A $8,485,000 budget was approved for the World Health Org. activities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 at the final session of the 5th World Health Assembly in Geneva May 22. The new budget was about $700,000 higher than this year's. Leprosy was added to the diseases on which WHO will concentrate while eradicating disease & improving community hygiene in the world's backward areas. [See p. 159C-D]

UNESCO. Spain's admission to the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. was approved by a 12-5 vote of the

ECOSOC May 21. Opposed: USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mexico & Uruguay. Sweden abstained. Libya & Nepal were indorsed for UNESCO membership by acclamation. [See pp. 126J, 38E; Vol. XI, 164F-G] . . . The UNESCO customs agreement of 1950 under which willing Govts. put aside import duties on educational, scientific & cultural material went into effect May 21 when Sweden became the 10th nation to ratify the pact. It was the first UNESCO treaty to enter into force. The U.S. has not yet ratified it. [See p. 103A]

Women's Rights. The Economic & Social Council May 26 approved, 11-0, with 6 abstentions, a draft convention giving women political rights equal with men. Specified rights were voting, eligibility to hold elected office and "exercise of all public functions . . . on equal terms with men." The treaty will be submitted to the Gen. Assembly. [See pp. 159G-H, 102P]

Europe's housing shortage has resulted in the transfer of responsibility for housing from the individual to the state, the UN Economic Comm. for Europe reported in its quarterly bulletin (May 25, Geneva). Of 9 countries studied, only in Switzerland & Sweden did the home owner have to raise more than half the cost of construction, the report said. In Britain, Norway & the Netherlands, the Govt. paid ¾ of the cost. [See pp. 159J, 87H; Vol. IX, 402M] . . . **World rearmament** pressures have caused changes & some curtailment in the economic development of British, French & Belgian territories in Africa, a UN economic survey revealed May 23. [See Vol. XI, p. 68A] . . . **Pope Pius XII's** first official representative to visit the UN in New York: Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani (Apostolic Delegate in Washington), May 21. He praised the "untiring efforts" of the UN, signed the Convention on the Status of Refugees for the Holy See. [See p. 119K] . . . **Adrian Pelt** of the Netherlands, recently UN High Comm. for Libya, will succeed Vladimir Moderow of Poland as director of the UN's European Office, it was confirmed in Geneva May 26 (date of change not set). [See Vol. XI, p. 406H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes Offshore Oil Bill. Pres. Truman vetoed May 29 a bill giving the states title to the oil-rich undersea lands near their coasts "because it would turn over to certain states, as a free gift, very valuable lands and mineral resources" that belong to "all the people of the country." He pointed out that, contrary to assertions of the bill's sponsors, the measure did not affect "tidelands" (lands along the seashore which are exposed at low tide, covered at high tide) nor lands under inland waters. Mr. Truman had vetoed a similar bill in 1946. This was his 3d veto of the current session, the 16th of a bill passed by the 82d Congress. [See 153G]

Assails Power Lobby. Pres. Truman told the Electric Consumers Conference in Washington May 26 that he might order an investigation of whether the private power lobby violates the Corrupt Practices Act by spending "millions & millions" on "vicious propaganda" against public power. Consumers pay for this through high electric rates, and the Govt. pays in lower tax collections because the propaganda is charged off as operating expense, he said. He accused the power companies, which were themselves "public institutions" & "monopolies," of a "cold-blooded" scheme to "poison the minds of the people" by a scare campaign labeling public power socialistic. The conference ended May 27 after participants decided, with White House approval, to set up an Electric Consumers Conf. Com. as an informal lobby to battle for public power. Sponsors of the conference included the CIO, several CIO, AFL & independent unions, the Cooperative League of the U.S., the Farmers Union, the Natl. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. and the Public Affairs Institute. Rep. George A. Dondero (R., Mich.) demanded May 27 a House probe of the sponsors for possible "un-American & subversive activities or for purposes not in the interest or tradition of the U.S." [See pp. 159P-160A]

Scores AMA on Security Bill. Pres. Truman, speaking before the Veterans Admin. Voluntary Service in Washington May 21, denounced the American Medical Assn., "which hates the Admin. worse than . . . the devil," for helping defeat a Social Security raise on grounds something in it "looks like socialized medicine." "I don't know what they were talking about; nobody else did, and I don't think they did either," he charged. "Nothing in the bill . . . came any closer to socialized medicine than the payments [the AMA] makes to the advertising firm of [Clem] Whitaker & [Leone] Baxter to misrepresent my health program," he said. A lot of people in Congress "jump" when the AMA "cracks the whip," and many others "roll over and play dead when anybody yells socialism," he declared. [See p. 160F]

Backs Democratic Nominee. Pres. Truman told reporters May 22 that he would support any Presidential nominee chosen by the Democratic Natl. Convention and that he had already started working for his election. (Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said May 22 that he would support any of the other Democratic candidates already in the race if the South got "a break [no civil rights plank] on the platform.") [See pp. 160A, 152M]

Bills Signed. 2 measures adding $400 million a year in cost-of-living raises to pensions & allowances for 3 million disabled veterans & dependents of dead veterans, May 23. [See p. 32C] . . . National firearms act amendment adding sawed-off shotguns to the category of weapons which must be registered, May 22. . . . Stopgap extension to June 15 of war powers which would have expired June 1, signed May 28. [See p. 120A]

Appointed. Clayton Fritchey, $14,800-a-yr. public information director for Defense Dept., as $15,000-a-yr. administrative assistant to the President May 27. [See Vol. X, p. 190J] . . . Vice Adm. Jerauld Wright, 53, as Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean, May 21. [See pp. 158K, 153F] . . . Maj. Gen. Glenn Oscar Barcus, 48, commander of Tactical Air Command, as commander of 5th Air Force in Korea with lieutenant general's rank May 21. [See Vol. X, p. 244D] . . . Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, 51, pres. of Calif. Inst. of Tech., to succeed Dr. Oliver E Buckley, 64, as chairman of Defense Mobilization Office's Science Advisory Com. (Buckley to continue as a member) May 23. [See Vol. XI, pp. 131H, 395J]

POLITICS

Texas Conventions Split. The Texas GOP state convention split May 27 after "Old Guard" Republicans favorable to Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) seized control. Each half then elected a complete 38-vote delegation to the Republican Natl. Convention. A group favorable to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower walked out following the Taft coup, held a rump convention and instructed the delegation it chose to cast 33 votes for Eisenhower, 5 for Taft. The Taft group selected an uninstructed delegation in which Taft was believed to have 30 votes, Eisenhower & Gen. Douglas MacArthur 4 each. The Natl. Convention will decide which slate to accept. Taft forces, consisting predominantly of men who traditionally ruled the Texas GOP organization, had seized control May 26 by seating pro-Taft rather than pro-Eisenhower state delegates despite wide majorities won by most Eisenhower men in precinct & county conventions. Taft supporters charged that Democrats & Communists had invaded Texas' GOP ranks in an effort to name a pro-Eisenhower delegation. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.), Eisenhower's national campaign manager, denounced the Taft forces' action as "stealing."

Texas' Democratic convention also split May 27 after forces of Gov. Allan Shivers won control. Each half named a full 52-vote uninstructed delegation to the Natl. Convention. The rump convention was formed by liberals after the Shivers group defeated their attempt to make Texas' delegates pledge to support candidates the Natl. Convention choses. [See p. 145G-H]

Other Delegations Chosen. Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) won 19 and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) 4 of Florida's 24 Democratic Natl. Convention delegates in a primary May 27. [See p. 145G] . . . The North Carolina Democratic convention indorsed Russell May 22 but refused to pledge its 32-vote delegation to any candidate. . . . The Washington Republican Convention elected a 24-vote delegation of 20 Eisenhower, 4 Taft delegates May 24. . . . The Connecticut GOP Convention May 27 elected 20 Eisenhower, 2 unpledged delegates. . . . The Kentucky Democratic Convention May 27 pledged its 26-vote delegation to vote for Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley as Presidential nominee. (Barkley said May 29 that he was not "actively seeking" the nomination, but "I would accept" if it were offered to him.) [See p. 161B] . . . Iowa's Democratic Convention named an uninstructed 44-vote delegation May 28. . . . The Missouri Democratic Convention elected a 34-vote uncommitted delegation with Pres. Truman as a delegate at large (½ vote) May 26. [See p. 160A] . . . The Maryland Republican Convention May 24 instructed its 24-vote delegation to cast its first Presidential vote for Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, "favorite son" candidate who was really seeking the Vice Presidential nomination. [See p. 47P]

'Lily Whites' Win. The Mississippi Supreme Court ruled 7-1 May 26 that the "lily white" Republican faction favoring Eisenhower was the state's official Republican Party. It ruled the older pro-Taft "black & tan" group off the ballot.

Democratic Posts. Frank M. McHale, ousted as Indiana Dem. Natl. Committeeman, resigned May 26 as credentials chairman of the Dem. Natl. Convention and was replaced May 27 by Calvin Rawlings of Utah. [See p. 160N] . . . Samuel C. Brightman, formerly of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, was appointed Dem. Natl. Com. publicity director May 26. [See p. 105B]

Views. Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, introducing W. Averell Harriman at a Roosevelt College dinner in Chicago May 28: "If Presidents are chosen for their vision, their courage & conviction, for their depth of understanding of the meaning of this revolutionary era and the mission of America, you will find them all in . . . Harriman." [See p. 152L] . . . Harriman at the same dinner: Congressmen who voted to "cripple the Mutual Security program" were "impelled by notions of false economy." The U.S. "can afford to do anything it determines it has to do for national survival." The foreign aid program will mean high taxes, but "taxes are the price we pay for civilization." He backed FEPC, "improved medical care within the reach of all" and "security against the economic hazards of life." [See p. 161A] . . . Sen. Taft in Rapid City, S.D. May 25: "I would be a great deal stronger with labor [& the farm groups] than any other Republican candidate I know, including Gen. Eisenhower." In Canton, S.D. May 22: If elected, "I will reduce taxes by at least 15% within one year of the time I have been in office." In Watertown, S.D. May 23: He would make Gen. MacArthur's experience "available to our foreign & military policies" if elected. [See pp. 160P-161A, 128G] . . . **Moscow *Pravda* & other** Soviet newspapers May 24 (quoting views of the Paris *Liberation*): Rumors say that as soon as Eisenhower is elected President as a Republican, he "will declare himself Democrat by making use of the roundabout means of bipartisan policy." This was part of "an agreement" between "leaders of the Democrats" & Eisenhower. . . . John Foster Dulles in New York May 22: Simple "containment" of Russian **communism would be futile because** the USSR's frontiers are so vast that the Soviets would have too much choice in deciding where to strike. "A purely defensive policy is doomed to failure, if only through exhausting the defenders beyond what their economies can support." In Pittsburgh May 15: The Admin. has "virtually ignored the vital interlocking of European & Asian defense. Asia is in a fair way to becoming what Stalin planned it to be: the road to victory over the West." [See pp. 166L-M, 153A]

LABOR

Railroads Returned to Owners. The Army returned the nation's 195 railroads to its owners May 23 after operating them for the Govt. for 21 months. The return was ordered by Pres. Truman as a result of the settlement of the 3-yr. rail labor dispute. Operation of the roads cost the Govt. about $500,000 a year. Union spokesmen complained that at least 7 railroad presidents drew their regular pay yet also received $8,000 a year as temporary Army colonels for running their own roads under nominal Govt. supervision. [See p. 161D; Vol. X, 278B]

Canada Textile Ousters. The AFL United Textile Workers May 26 dismissed its entire Canadian staff—10 men, 2 women—following charges of communism. R. Kent Rowley was replaced as Canadian director by Sam Baron, former Canadian director of the CIO Textile Workers Union who had followed George Baldanzi into the AFL. UTW Secy.-Treas. Lloyd Klenart executed the ousters at the union's Montreal hq. [See p. 161G-H]

AFL vs. Racketeers. The AFL Executive Council ended a meeting in Boston May 23 after agreeing to form a special committee to clean out racketeering in AFL affiliates. It will investigate reports that AFL charters were issued to ex-convicts & racketeers with no legitimate labor objectives. [See p. 128A-B]

Strikes. A 52-day strike of 30,000 Western Union employes ended May 26 after members of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union ratified a contract calling for (a) a 40-hr. week with no pay loss for about 15,000 previously on a 45-hr. 20-min. week, (b) a 10c hourly raise for those already on a 40-hr. week, (c) a $22-a-mo. raise for all on a 35-hr. week, (d) permission for workers to refuse to join the union provided they pay "service" charges equivalent to dues. This raised average non-messenger pay to $1.54-$1.73 an hour. The Fed. Mediation Service handled the negotiations. [See p. 145A-B]

MOST UNIONISTS DEMOCRATS. 65% of union members & their families are Democrats, 20% Republicans, 15% independents, according to an Elmo Roper survey reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* May 26. Organized labor represents 28% of the potential electorate, but only 47% of unionists voted at least once in the past 4 years compared with the total population's 52%, executives' 75%, professionals' 74%, white collar workers' 63%, farmers' 52% and housewives' 44%, Roper said. [See p. 161H]

West Coast shipping was tied up May 24 by a strike of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific over union demands for a 5% raise & other benefits and shipowners' demands for a "no-strike" clause. [See Vol. XI, p. 413F] . . . A 24-day strike of AFL bus drivers employed by the Rochester (N.Y.) Transit Corp. ended May 24 after agreement to refer the wage-hour dispute to a state fact-finding board. [See p. 152G] . . . 600 AFL municipal workers ended a 16-day strike in Niagara Falls, N.Y. May 23 after the city agreed to rehire them with no raises for at least 3 years provided they pledged not to strike for 5 years (during which time they would be on probation). [See p. 152G]

LABOR STATISTICS

From BLS:	**1951**	**1950**	**1935-39 Avg.**
Strikes started	*4,737	4,843	2,862
Workers involved	*2,220,000	2,410,000	2,862,000
Man-days idleness	*22,900,000	38,800,000	16,900,000
From Labor Dept.:		**1951**	**1950**
Persons drawing at least one week's unemployment insurance		4,100,000	5,200,000
Jobless benefits paid		$840,000,000	$1,373,000,000
Avg. weekly jobless payment		$21.08	$20.76
Avg. time benefits paid (weeks)		10	18
Jobless insurance tax collections		$1,493,000,000	$1,191,000,000
From Census Bureau:		**Apr. 1951**	**Apr. 1944**
Married women employed		‡10,200,000	‡8,400,000
Percentage of married women working		26.7	25.6
	Apr.	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1951**
Employed	60,132,000	59,714,000	60,044,000
Non-farm	53,720,000	53,702,000	53,400,000
Unemployed	†1,612,000	1,804,000	1,744,000
From BLS:			
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$66.24	$67.19	$64.70
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.	40.0	40.6	41.0

*Corrected ‡Record †Detroit was taken off the Labor Dept.'s critical unemployment list May 21 as joblessness there dropped from 120,000 in Dec. 1951 to 70,000 in Apr.—less than 6%. [See p. 72N]

INVESTIGATIONS

Agriculture Probes. Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan denied to the Senate Agriculture Com. May 23 that he had been lenient in handling "shake-down" charges against Jack Cowart, 46, ousted $10,500-a-yr. Production & Marketing Admin. aide, because of Cowart's high political connections. Cowart was convicted in Alexandria, Va. Apr. 24 on another charge—that while a Govt. employe he took $1,347 for helping collect a claim against the Govt. The "shake-down" charge: Cowart allegedly told a Texas warehouseman that Agriculture Dept. proceedings to revoke his cotton storage license would be forgotten if he leased his $1½ million warehouses to Cowart. Carmine Bellino, committee investigator, testified May 9 that Cowart "was a silent partner" in a Louisiana storage company and that money from this company was channeled to him through ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. Alex Campbell of Ft. Wayne. [See p. 40K]

Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) charged at the hearings May 21 that the Democrats played a "dirty trick" on the farmers in 1948 by pretending a shortage of storage facilities. This depressed grain prices and cost the farmers $1 billion, he said. Brannan called the charge "pure nonsense" May 22 [see p. 152N-P]. Brannan denied May 21 that he was the author of the "Brannan plan" (production subsidies, price support of perishables). Allan Kline of the American Farm Bureau Fed. named the proposal the "Brannan plan" to attack him, Brannan said. [See p. 24N; Vol. X, 358E, 13B-C; IX, 407J, 116J]

The Agriculture Dept. announced May 20 that it had filed claims totaling $7,819,717 against 131 warehousemen for shortages in Govt.-owned commodities during the past 5 years. It urged criminal prosecution in 68 cases. 841 cases of shortages totaling $1,108,015 in commodities stored on private farms had also been uncovered in the same period, but $609,754 of this had been recovered by Mar. 1. [See p. 112J-L]

Corruption Probes. Lt. H. H. Carper, ex-chief of the Washington, D.C. police narcotics squad, & Detective Sgt. William

L. Taylor, his aide, were indicted by a federal grand jury May 23 on charges of taking bribes from narcotics peddler James Roberts in 1949. [See p. 52L] . . . Michael Orecchio, ex-chief of Bergen County, N.J. detectives, was convicted in Hackensack Apr. 30 and sentenced to 2 to 3 years in jail May 21 on charges of having allowed gambling by the Joe Adonis-Salvatore Moretti syndicate. N.Y. Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan charged Apr. 18 that Jersey City Mayor John V. Kenny met "surreptitiously" with "mobster" Tony Bender (Anthony Strollo) in the N.Y. hotel suite of singer Phil Regan Mar. 14 in an "abject" surrender to "the underworld to obtain peace on the waterfront." Hogan accused Pres. Joseph P. Ryan of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen of acceding to "the unholy conspiracy to turn the waterfront over to the mobsters." Kenny denied the meeting was a capitulation. Ryan denied mobsters controlled the waterfront. [See p. 26E-F; Vol. XI, 376L] . . . Ouster of Kansas City, Kan. Mayor Clark E. Tucker & 4 other city officials for unspecified misconduct was recommended by a Wyandotte County grand jury May 16.

Communism. Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, "Scientist X" accused of giving atomic secrets to the Soviets, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington May 23 on charges of perjury before the House Un-American Activities Com. [See p. 57A-B] . . . Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, ex-State Dept. & UN employe, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington May 26 on charges of contempt before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. [See p. 89J] . . . The *N.Y. Times* reported May 25 that the UN had dismissed, effective June 15 & 30, 6 American employes accused of communism. [See p. 161N] . . . Teo H. Florin, ousted First Secy. of the Czech Embassy in Washington [see Vol. VIII, p. 103F], used to throw all-male sex parties for homosexual Americans as a means of obtaining important information, according to July 1951 testimony made public by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. May 28. The charge was made by Joseph Molnar, Czech writer who spied for the FBI, confirmed by Pavlina Svoboda, ex-Czech Embassy stenographer who said the information went to Ervin Munk, ousted former head of the Czech Consulate in New York [see Vol. IX, p. 355P]. Molnar said that Jan Vinar, ex-First Secy. of the Czech Embassy, used to head Czech espionage in the U.S. The subcommittee released May 24 a July 5, 1945 Army Intelligence report which called the Chinese Communists "part of the international Communist movement, sponsored and guided by Moscow." [See p. 161N]

The Toronto Symphony dismissed 6 musicians May 26 because the U.S. refused, under the McCarran Internal Security Act, to let them enter the U.S. to tour with the rest of the orchestra. The U.S. State Dept. announced May 24 that it would continue to bar Americans from leaving the country if they were Reds or fellow travelers or if their travel harmed the U.S.' "best interests." Paul Robeson, denied permission to attend a rally in Canada, sang to and addressed the Canadian rally from the U.S. side of the border near Douglas, B.C. May 18 [see p. 145P]. Ferdinand C. Smith, deported Communist labor leader, was seized by immigration authorities May 21 when he landed in New York by plane en route from the British West Indies to London. He & William Strachan, deportee who had accompanied him, were redeported to Jamaica, B.W.I. May 27. [See p. 147H] . . . The N.J. State Bar Assn. May 23 authorized the ouster of Communists. . . . Howard C. Wood, 45, of New York resigned May 15, effective May 20, as general counsel of the Subversive Activities Control Board. He was replaced by George R. Gallagher of Albany, N.Y. . . . Novelist Howard Fast said in New York May 16 that Pres. Truman, while a Senator in 1944, told him his work was "the best & finest written in the U.S." [See Vol. XI, p. 326C; X, 358N]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. New York State's ban on the Italian film *The Miracle* was upset by a unanimous U.S. Supreme Court ruling May 26. The decision extended to motion pictures the Constitutional guarantees of free speech & press, overturned a 1915 Supreme Court decision that movies were "business pure & simple" and not covered by the Constitutional guarantees. It held that states & cities may not censor films on grounds they are sacrilegious lest this lead to the banning of "unpopular views" of religious minorities. *The Miracle* had been found objectionable by Roman Catholics. [See Vol. XI, p. 63A]

The court May 26 also upheld, 7-1, the **Constitutionality of** broadcasts in streetcars & buses in the case of radio station WWDC-FM and Washington's Capital Transit Co. Opponents of the broadcasts called it forced listening by a "captive audience." Justice Burton's majority opinion denied that the First Amendment gave each passenger on a public vehicle "a right of privacy substantially equal to the privacy to which he is entitled in his own home." This right of privacy is "limited by the rights of others when its possessor travels on a public thoroughfare or rides in a public conveyance," Burton said. Justice Douglas dissented on grounds this could be a step toward forcing people to listen to propaganda of some "dominant political or religious group." Justice Frankfurter, who often travels on Washington streetcars, did not participate because "my feelings are so strongly engaged as a victim of the practice." [See Vol. XI, p. 181H]

Other decisions May 26: (1) Upheld, 7-1, the Govt.'s right to bar price discrimination by manufacturers but said the FTC must show a violation or potential violation of the bar before asking for an injunction; (2) rejected, 6-3, an NLRB order which labeled as a refusal to bargain the American Natl. Insurance Co.'s insistance that grievances over "management functions" should be exempt from arbitration; (3) upheld, 6-2, an FPC order cutting Baltimore electric rates by $1,730,000 a year; (4) held, 5-4, that civilian crewmen injured in line of duty on U.S. military vessels may not sue the Govt. for damages in addition to benefits prescribed by law. [See p. 137L-N]

A-Blast. The Nevada proving grounds' 18th & most brilliant nuclear explosion was touched off at Yucca Flat at 5 a.m. May 25 after a May 20 attempt fizzled due to electrical failure. The weapon was detonated atop a 300-ft. steel tower. 1,000 troops & 600 military observers huddled in foxholes about 7,000 yds. away. It was probably the U.S.' 29th A-blast. The Atomic Energy Comm. said May 28 that Nevada A-tests this spring have caused no verifiable property damage [see p. 146A]. (Drew Pearson reported May 28 that AEC scientists were sure they could make & explode a hydrogen bomb but some were worried lest it "misfire" and "send a ring of fire around the world causing the earth's atmosphere to glow brighter than the sun and the earth's surface to melt into glass." He said most scientists thought this would not happen but "never can be exactly sure of the H-bomb's effect.") [See p. 33F]

American Assembly. U.S. leaders at the 2d annual Columbia U.-sponsored American Assembly, held at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y. May 18-22, agreed that inflation was a "continuous & serious" menace to U.S. economic stability. They proposed as anti-inflationary measures: (1) Balancing the national budget by cutting expenditures and, if necessary, raising taxes; (2) creation of a joint Senate-House Appropriations Com. staff of experts to help Defense Dept. economizing; (3) transfer of a large part of the public debt from the commercial banks to individuals, pension funds & savings institutions; (4) giving the Fed. Reserve System primary responsibility for credit policy; (5) reestablishment of an international monetary system with free exchange of currencies; (6) increasing productivity and developing agricultural resources in food deficit countries; (7) suspension of most of current economic controls. Ex-Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas told the opening session that the present inflation had its "roots in long years of fiscal mismanagement" by the Fed. Govt. [See Vol. XI, p. 170A]

Alien Smuggling. David McConnell reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* May 25-27 that 4-5 million aliens have entered the U.S. illegally since the war ended. Alien smuggling is a worldwide racket, and prices for getting an alien into the U.S. range up to $1,500. Many Communists & criminals slip into the U.S. this way, McConnell said. He reported that when "well-coached aliens" are picked up by immigration officials, they "immediately seek to have introduced for them in Congress private bills to stay their deportation and give them a legal status" in the U.S. More than 4,000 of these bills were expected this session. Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) introduced more of such bills than any other member of Congress—301 covering 1,116 persons since 1947. [See pp. 121P, 95M]

Clubwomen Meet. The Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs, meeting in Minneapolis May 12-16, renewed its backing of the UN and urged Congress to repeal the Defense Production Act's "cheese amendment," which curbs cheese import. It called this provision a "crippling restriction on foreign trade" and said it caused cancellation of orders from countries which cannot buy from the U.S. unless they can also sell to the U.S. [see pp. 126H-J, 118F]. Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren of Whiting, Ind. was elected president. She said the federation has dropped its support for federal aid to education. [See Vol. X, p. 184K-L]

Sons of the American Revolution, meeting in Houston, Tex. May 19-22, elected Ray O. Edwards Jr. of Jacksonville, Fla. to succeed Wallace C. Hall of Detroit as president general, reaffirmed its opposition to U.S. participation in world government,

Atlantic Union or similar plans. [See Vol. IX, p. 208M] . . . **Natl. Urban League** elected Robert W. Dowling of New York to succeed Lloyd K. Garrison as pres. May 15. [See Vol. X, p. 295N] . . . **State Dept.** May 26 appointed Walter P. McConaughy, 43, U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong, as director of its China Affairs Office. [See p. 57A] . . . **Natl. Park Service** May 15 named Asst. Chief Forester Lawrence F. Cook to succeed Chief Forrester John D. Coffman, who was to retire May 31. . . . **U.S. Conference of Mayors** met in New York May 15-17, elected Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago as pres. to succeed Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence. [See Vol. X, p. 323M]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Psychiatry. Reports to American Psychiatric Assn. during its annual convention in Atlantic City May 12-16: Chicago U. researchers described experiments in reducing delusions of schizophrenics through removal of adrenal glands (May 14). Dr. Joost M. Meerlo advised psychiatry for political leaders in times of crisis to prevent panic reactions (May 13). A Yale team of psychiatrists & sociologists studying links between mental disease & social status said they had found neuroses more prevalent in the upper social strata, psychoses more prevalent in lower income groups where lack of funds prevented early treatment for disturbances (May 12). Dr. Elmer F. Galioni described an experiment at Stockton, Calif. State Hospital showing that 2½ times as many patients who received full psychiatric treatment were able to return home as those given only custodial care (May 13). Army psychiatrists Col. Donald B. Peterson & Col. Rawley E. Chambers said the number of neurotic soldiers evacuated from Korean front lines was much lower than in World War II because of quick front-line treatment administered by psychiatric workers (May 15). New APA president elected May 13: Dr. D. Ewen Cameron of McGill U., Montreal. He succeeded Dr. Leo H. Bartemeier. [See pp. 156B-C, 155D; Vol. XI, 166N]

NEW BOOKS

THE EAGLE AND THE ROOTS, by Louis Adamic. Posthumously published account of Adamic's 1949 visit to Tito's Yugoslavia. May 26. (Doubleday, 531 pp., $5)† [See Vol. XI, p. 288J]

MORNING STAR, by James Lansdale Hodson. English novel about newspapers and people who work on them. May 26. (Simon & Schuster, 375 pp., $3.50)*

THE SOFT VOICE OF THE SERPENT, by Nadine Gordimer. Collection of South African short stories by a new writer. May 23. (Simon & Schuster, 244 pp., $3.50)*

THE THURBER ALBUM: A New Collection of Pieces About People, by James Thurber. The author's recollections of his Columbus, Ohio, boyhood & friends. May 28. (Simon & Schuster, 346 pp., $3.50)†

WINSTON CHURCHILL: An Informal Study of Greatness, by Robert Lewis Taylor. Lively biography & portrait of British Prime Minister. May 22. (Doubleday, 433 pp., $4.50)† [See p. 153L]

WORKING WITH ROOSEVELT, by Judge Samuel I. Rosenman. New view of the Roosevelt era by FDR's close friend & speechwriter. May 27. (Harper, 560 pp., $6)† [See p. 145M]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

FIRST LADY, revival of comedy by Katharine Dayton & George S. Kaufman. About lady with presidential aspirations for her husband. Presented by N.Y.C. Theater Co. Staged by David Alexander. Cast included Helen Gahagan, Edna Best, Ona Munson, Peggy Ann Garner, Frederic Tozere, Scott McKay. May 28 at City Center. (3-3-2)*

THE REHEARSAL, by George Villiers & others. Restoration comedy in modern dress. Presented by David Ross. Choreography by Robin Gregory. Songs by Freda Miller & Van Williams. Cast included Woodrow (Biff) Parfrey, Jack Creley, James Doohan, James Madison. May 26 at President. Closed after one performance. (0-0-8)*

CLOSED

DON JUAN IN HELL, May 24, 105 performances [See Vol. XI, p. 383A]

TOVARICH, May 25, 16 performances [See p. 163J]

*1st fig.—favorable reviews, 2d—mixed, 3d—unfavorable [See p. 19D]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Baptists—Disciples of Christ Meeting. The American (formerly Northern) Baptist Convention & the International Convention of Disciples of Christ, representing more than 3.6 million church members [see p. 92B], ended a simultaneous 5-day meeting in Chicago May 23 with mutual pledges of fellowship & cooperation. The concurrent meetings, said to be the first of their kind in modern Protestant history, were hailed by leaders of the 2 denominations as milestones in the Protestant cooperative movement. The Disciples (so-called Christian denomination) delegates favored federal aid to elementary & secondary education, approved limiting grants to public & non-sectarian hospitals, urged that any hospital receiving federal aid "be forbidden to impose any religious dogma on physicians," endorsed UN efforts for world arms reduction, reaffirmed their opposition to peacetime military training and condemned bingo, lotteries & raffles as church fund-raising devices. Rev. Howard T. Wood of Memphis was elected Disciples president. [See Vol. X, p. 352A]

Baptist delegates reaffirmed their opposition to "any kind of formal diplomatic relations on the part of our Govt. with the Vatican," urged establishment of "complete non-segregation among the churches," opposed universal military training. John A. Dawson, Chicago investment broker, was elected ABC president. [See Vol. X, pp. 240A, 182P]

Presbyterians. The Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., in its 164th annual session in New York May 22-28, protested May 28 against "persecution" of Protestant minorities in Colombia, urged the Vatican & Colombian Govt. to remedy the situation. The Assembly said "fanatical Roman Catholic priests" were mostly to blame and "many people in Colombia, including Roman Catholics, have repudiated this violent persecution." [See pp. 92B, 19K-L]

The Assembly also called for elimination of racial segregation within its own ranks (May 28); approved a proposal to substitute the word "sin" for "trespass" in the Lord's Prayer, authorized a committee to confer on the revision with all denominations in the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (May 26); recommended "widest possible study" of the proposed UN covenants on human rights [see p. 159F], cited Marian Anderson for her art & dedication to the cause of freedom (May 25); approved plans for a trial partial merger with 2 other Presbyterian bodies—Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) & United Presbyterian Church in North America—in the fields of evangelism & stewardship, pulpit exchange & chaplaincy work. [See p. 100B; Vol. XI, 207N, 200D-E]

Migrant Children. Fed. Education Comm. Earl J. McGrath warned May 25 in Washington that "hundreds of thousands" of children of migrant workers "present a growing problem of illiteracy." Migrant children have the lowest educational attainment of any group in the nation, he said at the close of a 5-day conference on the problem for Eastern & Southern educators. Sol Markoff, associate general director of the Natl. Child Labor Com., scored Congress May 25 for refusing to appropriate $181,000 for the education of migrant workers' children while continuing to spend $6.5 million yearly for migratory birds. [See Vol. XI, p. 125C]

Catholics. Argentinian Roman Catholic prelates joined May 24 in a campaign against alleged immorality in movies & stage shows. The Argentine Govt. attributed riots against Catholic-condemned shows in Buenos Aires to U.S. Catholic missionaries. [See p. 147D; Vol. XI, 222L] . . . Montreal department stores, with one exception, defied May 22 a city by-law by remaining open on Ascension Day, a church holiday. [See p. 26L] . . . The works of Alberto Moravia, Italian author of *The Woman of Rome* & other novels, were placed on the Vatican's index of forbidden books May 20. [See Vol. XI, p. 359D; VIII, 375L] . . . Very Rev. Wilfrid J. Dufault of Spencer, Mass. was elected Superior General of the Augustinians of the Assumption (Assumption Fathers) in Rome May 27. First American to hold the post, he succeeded Father Gervais Quenard of France. [See p. 156C]

Church of England May 26 opposed easing of Britain's divorce laws, recommended that artificial insemination be made a criminal offense. [See p. 49H; Vol. XI, 133L]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Amado Alonso, 55, Spanish-born professor of French & Spanish at Harvard, critic & historian; May 26 in Arlington, Mass.

Maj. Gen. Louis H. Bash, 80, Span.-Amer. War & World War I veteran, ex-Army QM Gen.; May 24 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Giuseppe Belluzzo, 76, Italian scientist, cannon expert, Pub. Instruction & Natl. Econ. Min. under Mussolini; May 22, Rome.

John M. Collins, 60, editor of the Kansas City *Weekly Star Farmer* since 1946; May 22 in Kansas City.

William J. (Big Bill) Duffy, 69, Prohibition-era speakeasy & Broadway night club operator, managed Italian heavyweight Primo Canera to world title 1930s; May 25 in Lynbrook, N.Y.

Walter Evans, 53, pres. of Westinghouse Radio Stations which he joined in 1921 as a radio operator; May 28 in Baltimore.

John D. Ewing, 60, ed. & pub. of *Shreveport* (La.) *Times,* pres. of Intl. Bdcstg. Co. (KWKH, Shreveport; KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark.); May 17 in plane over Ruston, La. of heart attack.

Will T. Gentz, 69, retired newspaper reporter, King Features editor, ex-theatrical producer, publicist; May 28 in New York.

Hugh A. Grady, 81, retired theatrical agent who once managed George M. Cohan, Dockstader's Minstrels, Hammerstein enterprises; May 27 in New York.

Myron Hunt, 84, architect who designed Hollywood & Rose Bowls & Huntington Art gallery; May 26 in Pasadena, Calif.

Capt. Robert Huntington, 83, retired merchant marine captain & educator; devised distress call MEDICO & set up medical advisory service via radio for ships not carrying doctors; May 28 on Staten Island, N.Y.

Frances Benjamin Johnston, 88, pioneer woman news photographer noted for photos of Adm. Dewey & other Washington notables of McKinley era; May 16 in New Orleans.

Eugene Jolas, 57, U.S.-born editor (co-founder with Elliot Paul) of *transition,* pre-World War II French magazine that published Joyce, Gide, Kafka, Hemingway, Caldwell, other leading writers when they were comparatively unknown; ex-editor of Dena, post-World War II German news agency; May 26, Paris.

Dr. Alfred Meissner, aide to Thos. Masaryk in writing first Czech Constitution, ex-Cabinet minister; death reported May 23 in Vienna (no details).

Edvige Mussolini, sister of Benito Mussolini; May 20 in Rome. Crowds at her funeral May 22 gave the old Fascist salute.

John Lester Perry, 71, Carnegie-Illinois Steel pres. 1938-46; May 27 in Pittsburgh.

Richard Rober, 46, stage & screen actor; May 26 in Santa Monica, Calif. of auto accident injuries.

Debroy Somers, 63, first British radio jazz band leader; May 27 in London of a stroke.

Charles R. Toothaker, 79, mineralogist, curator of the Commercial Museum (Philadelphia); May 25 in Philadelphia.

Charles Sumner Williams, ex-chairman of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., wartime WPB, OSS official; May 22 in Friendship, Me.

Dr. George Woodward, 88, physician, realtor, philanthropist, longtime independent Republican leader in Pa. Senate; credited with originating idea of Govt. CCC camps during depression of 1930s; May 25 in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

SPORTS

Baseball. Player trade: (May 23) Cincinnati Reds' outfielder Johnny Wyrostek [see Vol. XI, p. 320K] & pitcher Kent Peterson to Philadelphia Phillies for pitcher Bubba Church. [See p. 156K] . . . Released: Johnny Hopp, first baseman, May 22, by N.Y. Yankees. [See Vol. X, p. 288H-J]

Basketball. European women's championship: won by Soviet Union, 52-29, over Czechoslovakia, May 25 in Moscow.

Golf. $20,000 Colonial invitation tournament in Ft. Worth, Tex.: won May 25 by Ben Hogan of Palm Springs, Calif., for $4,000. [See Vol. XI, pp. 264F, 176E]

Horse Racing. $63,200 Coaching Club American Oaks at Belmont Park, N.Y. May 24: won by Calumet Farm's Real Delight, Eddie Arcaro up, for $45,100. [See p. 148K; Vol. XI, 184J-K] . . . $15,000 Queen's Plate (93d running of No. America's oldest horse-racing classic) at Woodbine Park, Toronto, May 24: won by Epigram, of Three V's Stable, Gil Robillard up.

Marathon. Natl. AAU marathon in Yonkers, N. Y. May 18: won by Victor Dyrgall, 33, of New York, in 2 hrs. 38 mins. 24.4 secs. for 26 mi., 385 yds. He clinched No. 1 berth on the 3-man U.S. Olympic marathon team. [See p. 156M]

Track. Gerry Karver Mile in Reading, Pa. May 25: won for 3d time by Fred Wilt in 4 mins. 14.4 secs. [See p. 92M] . . . 18th annual Heptagonal (Ivy) Games at West Point, N.Y. May 17: team title won by Army. [See p. 76E] . . Pacific Coast Conf. meet May 24 Eugene, Ore.: team championship won by U. of So. California. Sam Iness of USC set a new unofficial U.S. discus throw record of 183′ 5¼″ in a qualifying round May 23.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 10 seamen were killed in a collision between the oil tankers *Michael & Dodge* in the Delaware River near Wilmington May 25. [See p. 140H] . . . 45 people were killed, 35 injured in a train collision May 18 in northwest India. . . . A train derailment in southern Turkey near Adana May 17 killed 26 persons, injured 20 others. . . . A truck upset in Chonomas, Mex. May 25, killing 26 & injuring 27. . . . Lightning struck a Tahlequah, Okla. home May 23 and caused a fire in which 9 Indian children and one adult were burned to death. [See p. 140M]

Prison Riots. 250 convicts in Idaho State Prison (Boise) rioted for 5 hours May 24 against recreation policies. They wrecked the laundry & tailor shop before guards using clubs & tear gas broke up the demonstration. A 4-day hunger strike by 120 inmates of Louisiana State Penitentiary (Angola) was broken May 12 when Supt. D. D. Blazer led guards in routing strikers with ammonia gas. (30 LSP prisoners slashed their heel tendons in a protest last year against alleged brutality.) Dr. Vernon A. Fox, 36, prison psychologist & deputy warden whose congratulatory speech to rioters brought an end to the Southern Michigan (Jackson) prison mutiny Apr. 24, resigned May 21. His speech had drawn much outside criticism. [See p. 132J]

Hall of Fame. Busts of Susan B. Anthony, women's suffrage crusader, and Thomas Paine, pamphleteer of the American Revolution, were unveiled May 18 to be installed in NYU's Hall of Fame. [See Vol. X, p. 360P]

U.S. fire losses in 1951 totaled $730,084,000—12.3% more than in 1950 (Natl. Board of Fire Underwriters report May 22).

Quadruplets (2 boys, 2 girls) were born to Mrs. Manfredo Grosso, 28, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, May 26. Grosso is an engineer. [See p. 20P]

Carlton M. O'Brien, 49, a West Warwick, R.I. roadhouse operator, was ambushed and shot to death May 17 outside his home. Police said he and Joseph F. McGuinness, a Boston cafe owner, had been accused by Alfred A. Gagnon (a prisoner in R.I. State Prison) of having planned the $1,219,000 Brinks robbery in Boston Jan. 17, 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 24P]

Mary Todd Lincoln doubted that her husband Abraham Lincoln's almost-legendary youthful romance with Ann Rutledge ever took place, according to a newly-discovered letter she wrote in 1867 (displayed by Willard L. King, Chicago lawyer & historian, May 18). She wrote that she was "firm in my conviction that Ann Rutledge is a myth—for in all his confidential communications such a romantic name was never breathed." [See p. 67J]

Dr. Donald A. Gibson, 52, Danbury, Conn. physician whose license was revoked for unprofessional conduct in treating the late Elizabeth Ayres, resumed practice May 27 pending appeal. [See Vol. XI, p. 392M]

Bertrand Russell was 80 May 18. [See pp. 163D, 19E]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Amer. Oil Chemists Soc.	Edward M. James	Pres.	May 16
Armed Forces Chem. Assn.	L. W. Munchmeyer	Pres.	May 16
Bakelite Co.	Howard S. Bunn	Pres.[1]	May 18
Botany Mills	Charles F. H. Johnson Jr.	Pres.[2]	May 19
Cudahy Packing Co.	Louis E. Long	Pres.[3]	May 21
Eastman Kodak	Albert K. Chapman	Pres.[4]	May 20
Intertype Corp.	Harry G. Willnus	Pres.[5]	May 15
Glenn L. Martin Co.	George M. Bunker	Chrmn.[6]	May 16
Natl. Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	Robert M. Catherine of N. Y.	Pres.	May 17
Operations Research Soc. of America[7]	Dr. Philip M. Morse of MIT	Pres.	May 27
Parker Pen Co.	Bruce M. Jeffris	Pres.[8]	May 27
Segal Lock & Hardware	Ferdinand Pecora	Chrmn.	May 14
A. G. Spaulding	William T. Brown	Pres.[9]	May 22
Sperry Corp.	E. A. Pierce	Chrmn.[10]	May 21
	H. F. Vickers	Pres.[10]	May 21
James Stewart Corp.	Franklin R. St. Lawrence	Pres.	May 18
Sunray Oil Corp.	C. H. Wright	Chrmn.[11]	May 16
	W. C. Whaley	Pres.	May 16
United Cigar-Whelan Stores	Leo Bertisch	Pres.	May 25
Wilcox-Gay, Garod Radio	H. Everett Smith	Pres.	May 18

[1]Succeeds James W. McLaughlin who became chairman [2]Succeeds his father who died May 9 [See p. 156F-G] [3]Succeeds F. W. Hoffman who retired [4]Succeeds Thomas J. Hargrave who became board chairman [5]Succeeds Neal Dow Becker who became chairman [6]Succeeds Glenn L. Martin who resigned [7]Formation announced May 27 [8]Succeeds Kenneth Parker who became chrmn. [9]Succeeds Charles F. Robbins who became chairman [10]Succeeds T. A. Morgan who retired [11]Succeeds F. B. Parriott who resigned